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ORIGINAL

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Notice of Oral and Written *Ex Parte* Presentation

November 21, 2003

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

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NOV 25 2003

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Provision Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150-2162 and 2500-2690 MHz Bands, WT Docket No. 03-66 and RM-10586

Part 1 of the Commission's Rules – Further Competitive Bidding Procedures , WT Docket No. 03-67

Amendment of Parts 21 and 74 to Enable Multipoint Distribution Service and the Instructional Television Fixed Service Amendment of Parts 21 and 74 to Engage in Fixed Two-way Transmissions, MM Docket No. 97-217

Amendment of Parts 21 and 74 of the Commission's Rules with Regard to Licensing in the Multipoint Distribution Service and in the Instructional Television Fixed Service for the Gulf of Mexico, WT Docket No. 02-68 and RM-9718

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On Thursday, November 20, 2003, Patrick Gelsinger, Chief Technical Officer, Mike Chartier and Peter Pitsch of Intel met with FCC Commissioner Kathleen Q. Abernathy and her senior legal assistant, Jennifer Manner. Mr. Gelsinger presented the attached presentation which lays out how digitization could revolutionize radio technology and how Intel supports new spectrum management policies that could foster this innovation.

No. of Copies Made
Listed Below

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Although the above discussion did not address specific rulemakings, the background slides in this presentation summarize Intel's positions regarding the above rulemakings. In the last slide Intel expresses its support for the WCA/NIA/CTN coalition proposal but with open eligibility on the entire MMDS and ITFS spectrum. These views are set out in more detail in its comment filed in those proceedings.

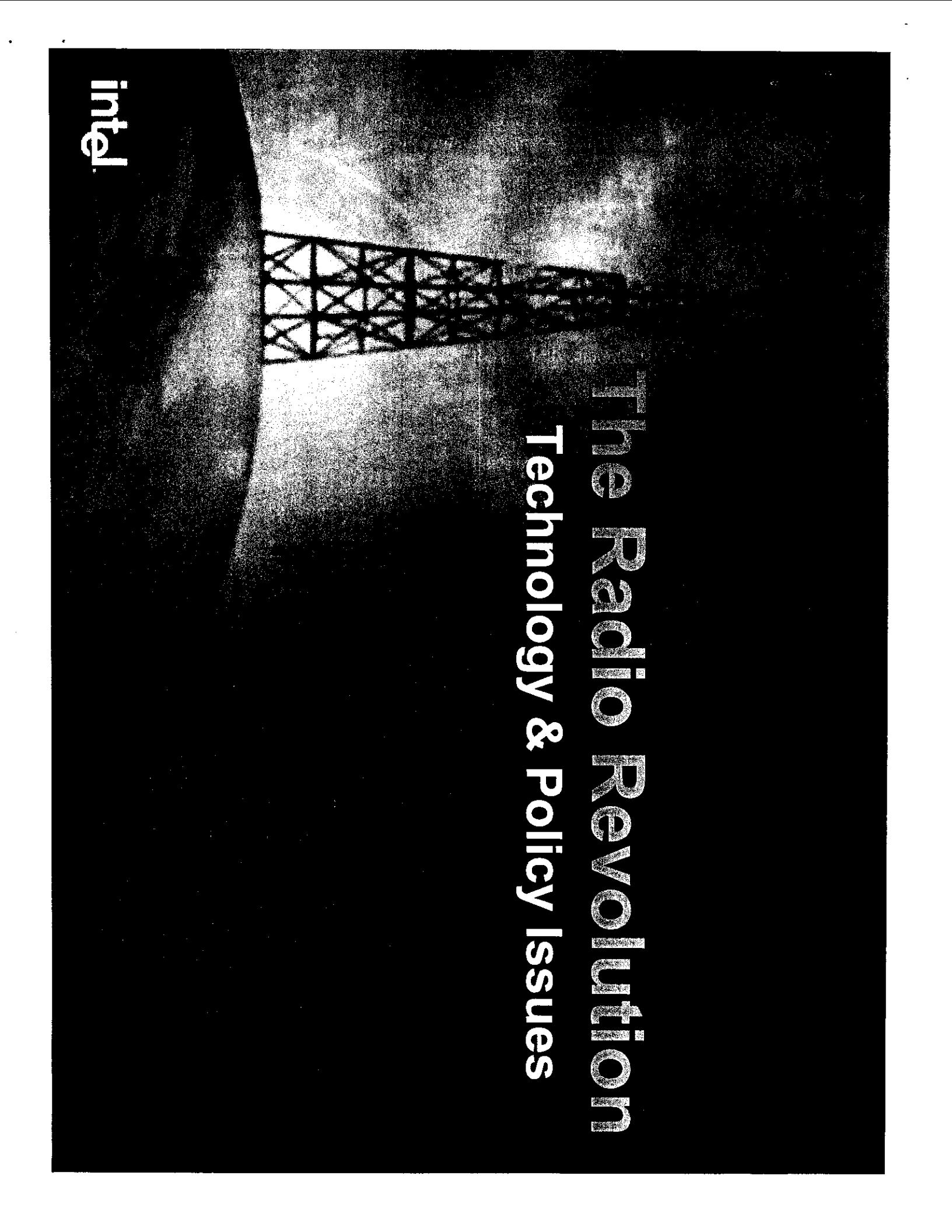
Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1206, a copy of this submission is being provided to Commissioner Abernathy and Ms. Manner. Please contact the undersigned with any questions in connection with this filing.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter K. Pitsch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Peter" and last name "Pitsch" clearly distinguishable.

Peter K. Pitsch
Intel Corporation
Director, Communications Policy

cc:
Commissioner Kathleen Q. Abernathy
Jennifer Manner

A black and white photograph of a radio tower, likely a lattice tower, silhouetted against a bright, cloudy sky. The tower is positioned on the left side of the frame, and its structure is clearly visible. The sky is filled with soft, textured clouds, and the overall tone is dramatic and high-contrast.

The Radio Revolution

Technology & Policy Issues

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AGENDA

Radio Free Intel-

How “Moore’s law meeting Marconi” will unleash innovation in radio.

Technology and Policy-

Intel’s support of new spectrum management policies to enable & exploit this innovation.

The Intel logo, consisting of the word "intel" in a lowercase, sans-serif font, with a small registered trademark symbol (®) at the end.

Digital Convergence

Transparent

*A physical device
designed for a specific
purpose*

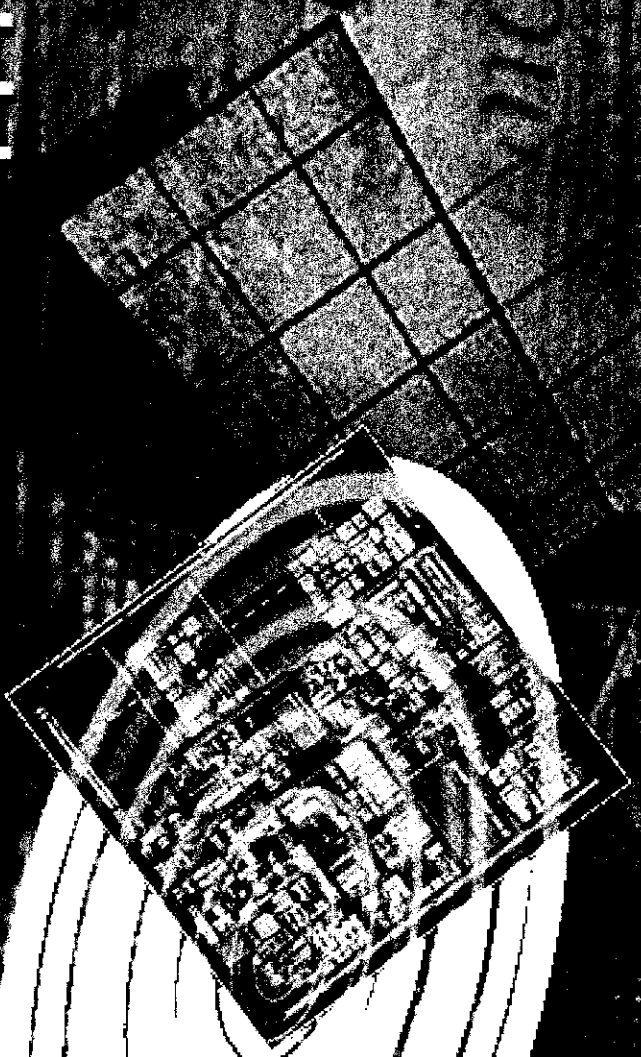
*A core function
embedded in
every device*

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Radio Free Intel

The Vision

Fully integrated
Always connected
Multiple networks



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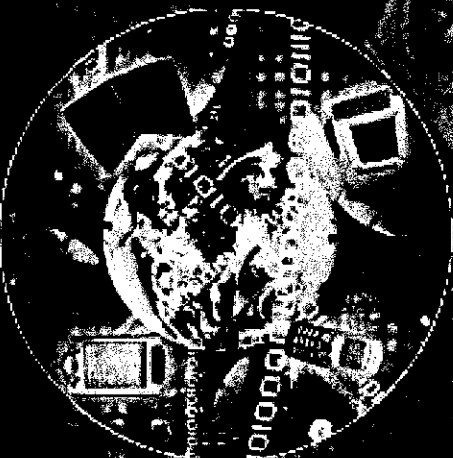
Radio Free Intel

System-level Innovation

Adapting to
the User



Adapting to
the Network



Adapting to
Physics

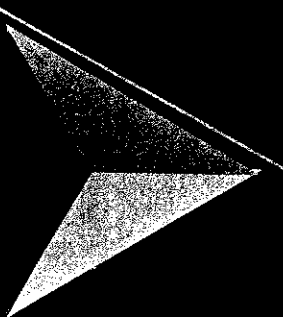
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2C(s+k)}{(s+1)k} \left[\frac{2C(s+k)}{(s+1)k} \right]^{s+1} N^3 \left[\frac{2C(s+k)}{(s+1)k} \right]^{s+1} \\ & \left(\frac{4C}{k} \right)^k \text{ if } C \geq \frac{\log N}{2} \text{ and } k \geq 2 \\ & \text{this probability is at most} \\ & \epsilon^k = N^{3/2} \cdot 80C \leq N^{3/2} \cdot 4e \\ & N_0 \leq N_2 \cdot 80C \leq N^{3/2} \cdot 4e \\ & N^2 \left(\frac{4C}{s+1} \right)^{s+1} N^2 \left(\frac{4C}{s+1} \right)^{s+1} \end{aligned}$$

if

Adapting to Physics

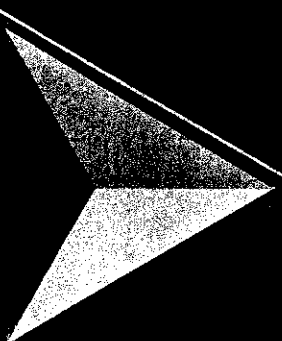
Wireless Performance

Power/Bandwidth



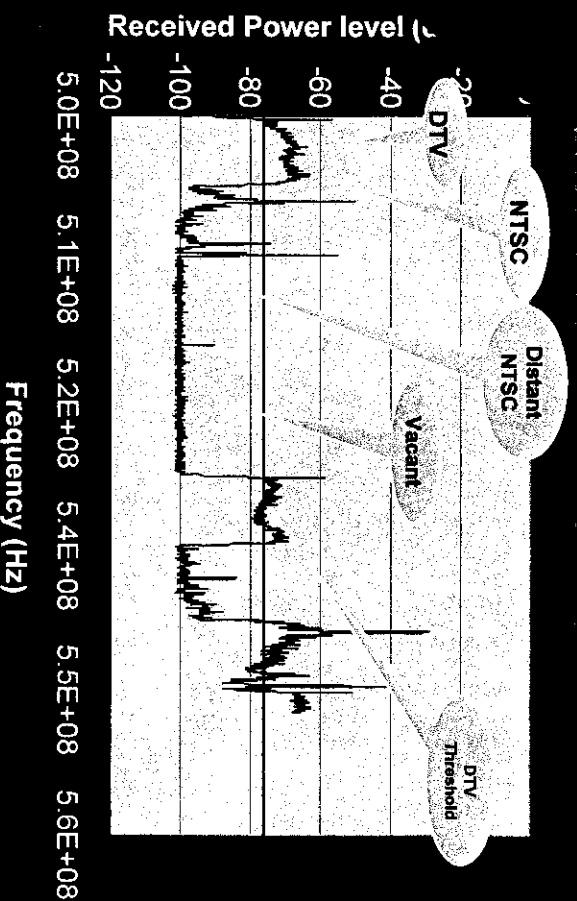
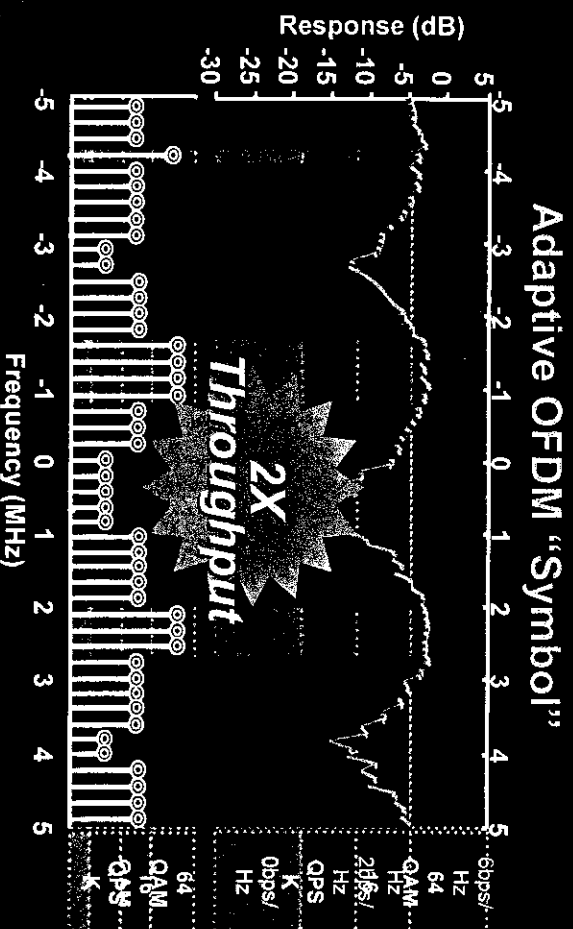
Throughput Range

Co-Channel Protection



Adjacent-Channel Range

intel Protection



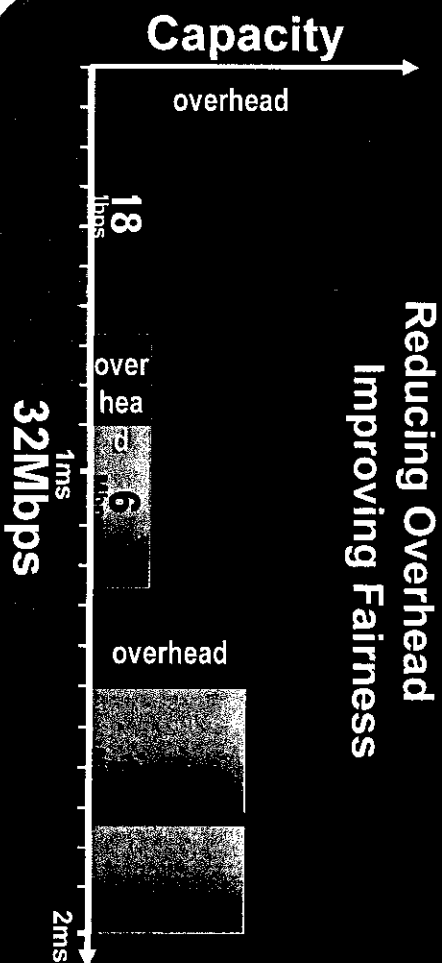
Adapting to the Network

System Performance

Coverage/Cost

Per-user Performance
Aggregate Performance

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Adaptive MAC

MESH ONF

Alternative Topologies

Adapting to the User

Adaptive Communication Technology

Coverage

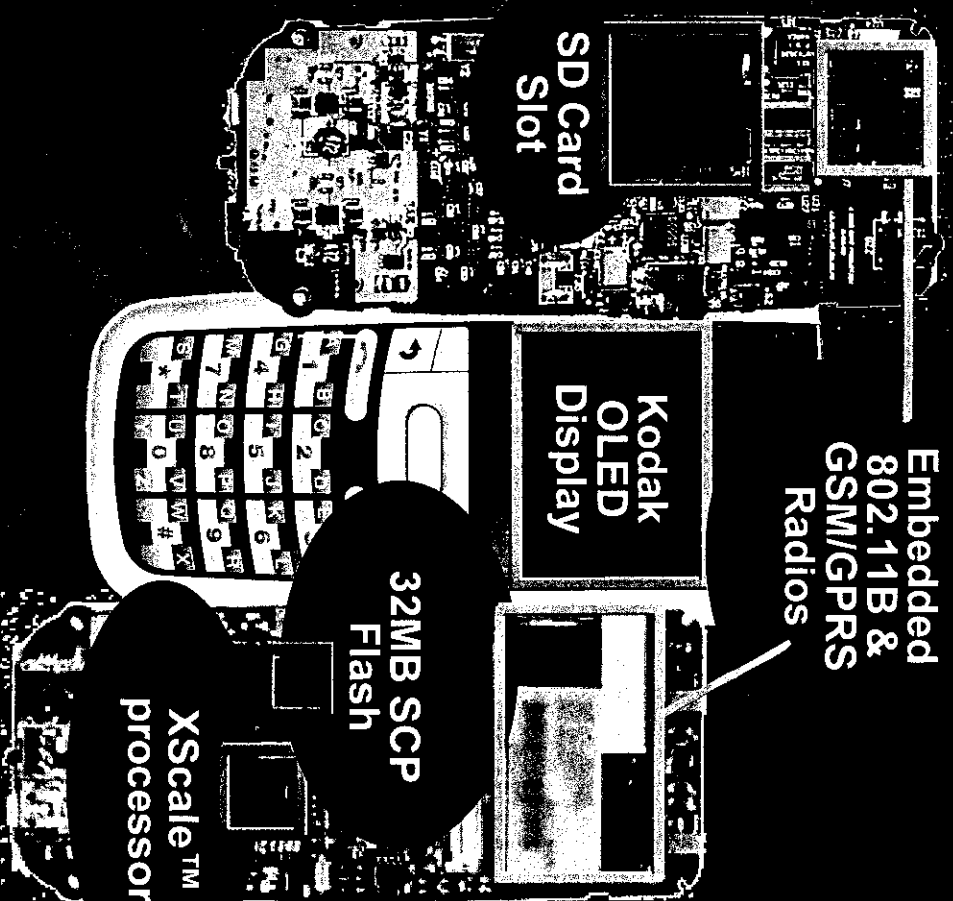
Device

Ease of Use

Research

powerful, flexible platforms
trust identity, authentication
cross device collaboration
efficient power management
intelligent network

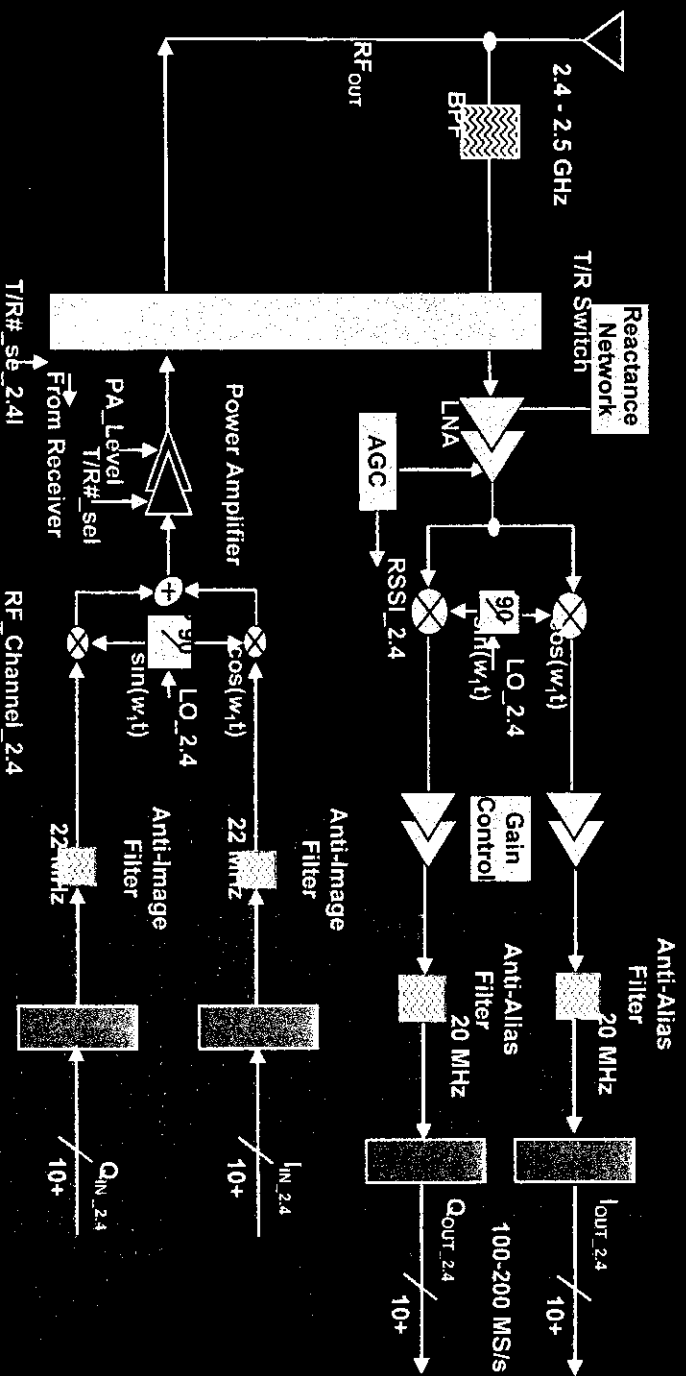
Universal Communicator



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The Fundamental Technology Shift: The Radio Renaissance

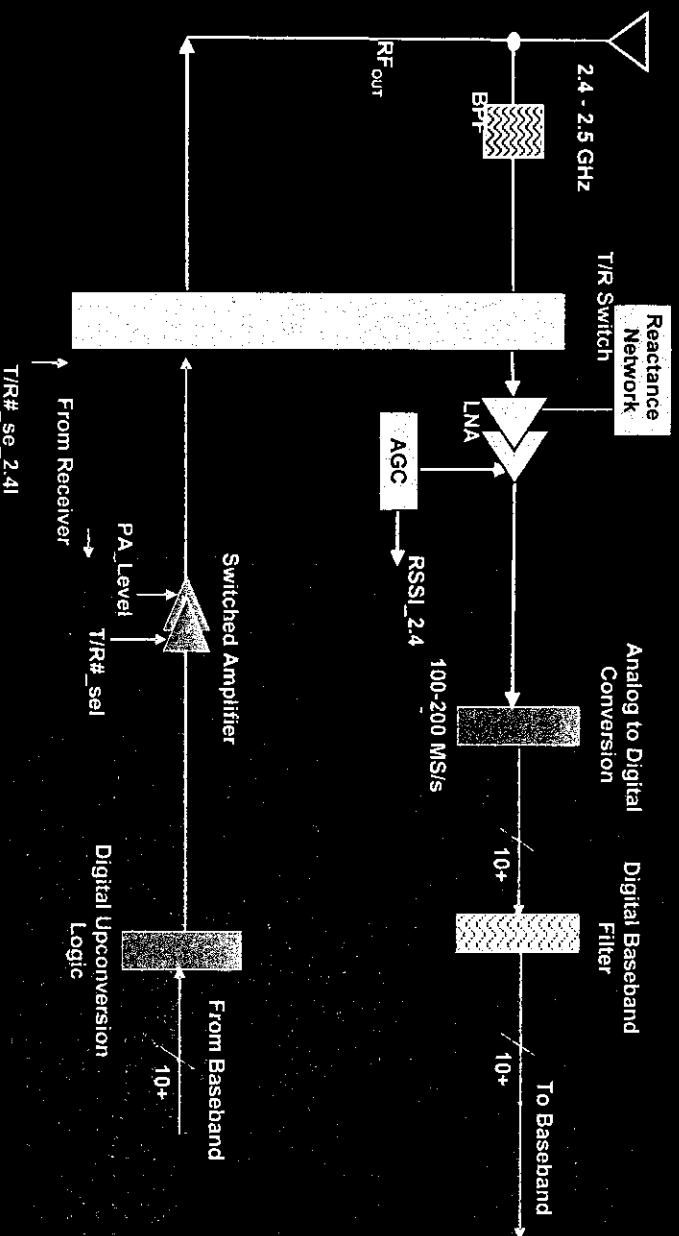
Today's Radio Analog Direct Conversion



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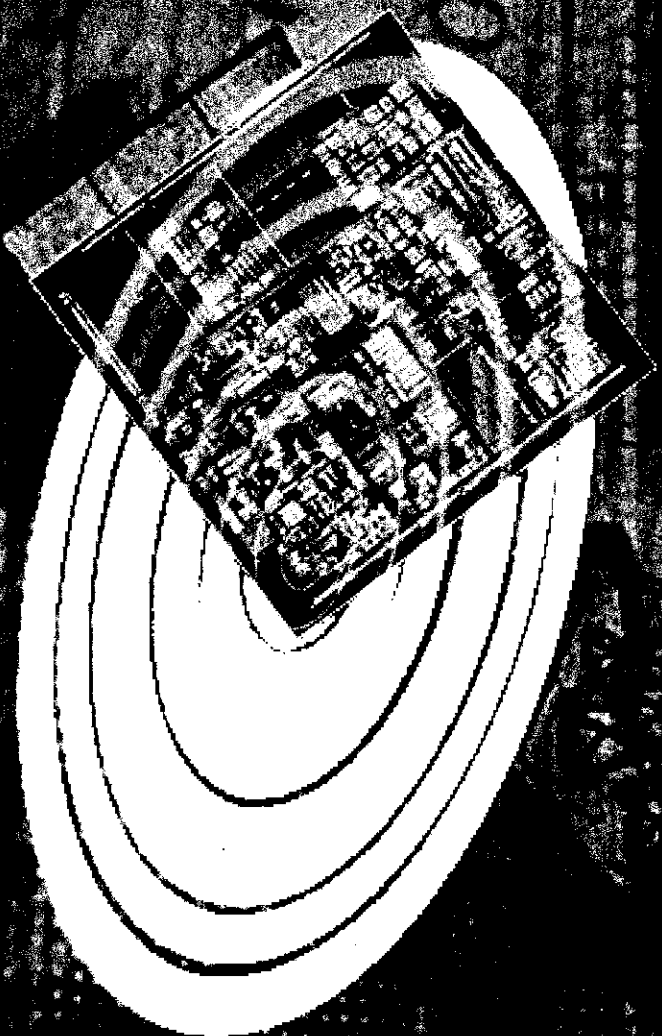
The Radio Renaissance

Tomorrow's Radio Digital Direct Conversion



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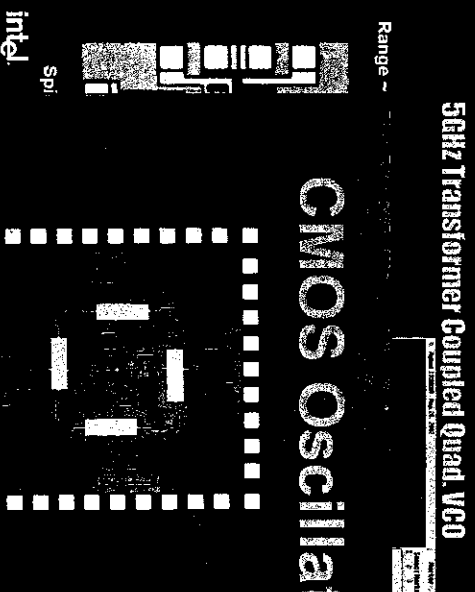
-Moore's law impact #1- More MIPS
By 2010 based on Moore's Law, a single microprocessor will contain several billion transistors and process more than a trillion instructions per second.



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Moore's law influence #2- CMOS RF

Siliconizing Radios



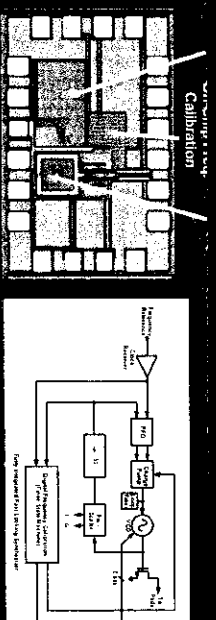
CMOS Oscillators at >75GHz

4 transistor design

1 transistor design

- 90 nm digital CMOS process: Low V device used
- Low V digital device speed can be used effectively
- Highest speed oscillator achieved in CMOS
- Scaling CMOS benefits microwave circuits

synthesizer
high quality passives



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Intel Labs

Our Regulatory Responsibility

SITT

FCC

ANATEL

ARTI

MCI

RAI

MII

MIC

MPHPT

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Regulatory Enablers, Not Barriers

Intel's Spectrum & Broadband

Principles

Spectrum: Encourage Viral Innovation
Innovative spectrum management for innovative technology:

Overlays for Agile Radios, Underlays for UWB.

Support both additional market-based exclusive allocations, and additional license-exempt.

Broadband: Available & Affordable

Facilities-based competition in deployment;
reward last-mile investments

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SUMMARY

Intel is active in the global regulatory community driving innovative policies to enable & exploit adoption of innovative technology.

The Intel logo, consisting of the word "intel" in a lowercase, sans-serif font, is positioned in the bottom right corner of the page. The background of the entire page is a dark, grainy, black and white photograph of a tall, lattice-structured tower, possibly a telecommunications or power transmission tower, silhouetted against a lighter, hazy sky. The tower's structure is composed of a series of interconnected triangles and rectangles, creating a complex geometric pattern. The overall tone of the image is industrial and technological.

ADDITIONAL POLICY DETAILS

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Agile radio policy

US Proceedings- Intel Positions

- **FCC U-NII Devices in 5Ghz (FCC 03-110)**
 - Intel strongly supportive
 - Only the central controller is required to have DFS capability
 - No mandated TPC triggers or DFS implementations
 - Compliance date for rules tied to test procedure availability
- **Unlicensed Devices in TV bands (FCC 02-380)**
 - Many vacant channels exist even in crowded metros
 - Non-interference operation is absolutely possible.
- **Multi-Part 15 NPRM (FCC 03-223)**
 - Intel supports module approval
 - Intel against etiquettes, would inhibit innovation.

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Agile radio policy

International Proceedings- Intel Positions

- **EC TCAM Sub Working Group on SDR & R&TTE Directive**
 - Examining impact of SDR on R&TTE Directive for conformity.
 - Main issue is who is responsible for software changes
 - Intel believes the R&TTE directive does not pose a barrier to SDR deployment; and
 - Questions arising from responsibility for software software changes can be addressed by industry standards initiatives.
 -

- **ITU-R Report/Recommendation on SDR**

- Intel Drafted US Submission
 - Promote innovative spectrum management
 - Access to new spectrum
 - “Impedance” matching spectrum to service.
 - Global circulation
 - Allow frequency agile devices to migrate
 - Coordinate certification regimes
- Encourage standards activity
 - Justifies forbearance by regulators

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Underlay (UWB) Technology

International Proceedings

- ITU-R Task Group 1/8
 - Spectrum Management Framework Recommendation (used as guidance to *administrations when considering the introduction of UWB devices*)
 - “Compatibility” Study
 - UWB Characterization
 - Measurement
 - ITU-R Working Party 5B
 - “Compatibility” Studies
 - IMT-2000
 - RLANs
 - Satellite
 - CEPT
 - SE24
 - Comp.
 - ETSI
 - TG31a
 - UWB System Reference Document
- intel** – UWB STF

**Intel often
only UWB proponent
on “earth”**

**More active
defense of “FCC Mask”
by FCC attendees at
meetings would be
appreciated**

Underlay (UWB) Policy



International Proceedings

- Fundamental Problems
 - Asymmetrical competition (one service against many); by operating over a wide swath of spectrum, UWB collects a wide swath of opponents.
 - UWB has no status in ITU (no allocation, operates on “non-conforming exception)
 - ALL CURRENT ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN FROM A HOSTILE, PROTECTIONIST CONTEXT
- Doctrinal Issues
 - What is “Acceptable Interference”?
 - “Why should I (incumbent) accept any?”
 - 1 db rise in noise floor
 - US- NO, cites Public Safety
 - EC- Maybe
 - Un-intentional vs. Intentional
 - Analogous to non-profit entities being exempt from taxes.
 - Big distinction for ITU
 - Used by opponents.
 - Exclusivity
 - What rights of exclusion do licensed operators have?

Broadband innovation

Evolution of Broadband Wireless

Point to Multi-Point, Last Mile Wireless Equipment Timeline

'90's	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05
Off-the-Shelf 802.11 for License Exempt; Proprietary for Licensed		 <u>Proprietary</u> 70+ OEMs		 <u>Standard-based 802.16</u> Solutions & Proprietary	
Spectrum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License exempt 2.4 GHz • Licensed MMDS 2.5 GHz (AT&T Project Angel, Sprint BB Direct) • Licensed LMDS (26, 28, 39 GHz; Winstar, Teligent, ART) • Data rate: 2-11 Mbps peak • Chip sets: use 802.11 or DOCSIS PHY or proprietary 		Spectrum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License exempt 2.4 & 5.x GHz • Licensed 2.5, 3.5 GHz, etc. • Data rate: 6-54 Mbps peak • Chip sets: OEMs develop their own Silicon - some use 802.11x PHY with custom MAC • Air interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFDM & CDMA approaches • Proprietary mesh network and antenna techniques (beamforming, MIMO) 		Spectrum: < 11 GHz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data rate: Up to 75 Mbps peak • Chip sets: Volume silicon supplier • Air interface: 256 OFDM • Standards: Interoperable, carrier-class, economies of scale, rapid innovation, lower costs 	

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Broadband innovation

802.16; Designed from ground up for outdoor MAN

- Higher throughput at longer ranges (up to 50 km)
 - Better bits/second/Hz at longer ranges
- Scalable system capacity
 - Easy addition of channels maximizes cell capacity
 - Flexible channel bandwidths accommodate allocations for both licensed and license exempt spectrum
- Coverage
 - Standards-based mesh and smart antenna support
 - Adaptive modulation enables tradeoff of bandwidth for range
- Quality of Service
 - Grant/Request MAC supports voice and video
 - Differentiated service levels: E1/T1 for business; best effort for residential
- Cost & Investment Risk
 - Interoperable equipment lets operators purchase equipment from more than one vendor – WiMAX-Certified*
 - Standards-based platform improves OpEx by sparking innovation across the ecosystem: radio, NW mgmt, antennas, services



* "WiMAX," "WiMAX Forum" and "WiMAX CERTIFIED" are marks of the WiMAX Forum."

Broadband Policy

MMDS/ITFS NPRM

- 2.500-2.690 GHz
 - Underutilized
 - > Cellular & PCS
 - Interleaved band plan
 - 1-way video
 - 2-way data precluded
 - ITFS site licensing
- Reform
 - Coalition plan
 - Deinterleaving
 - Market by market transition
 - Improvements
 - Facilitate aggregation
 - Eligibility
 - Certainty

Prime
Spectrum
Candidate

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